

INSCOM INSIGHT

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INSCOM selects next CSM

The commanding general of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command announced that Command Sgt. Maj. Joseph J. Paul will be INSCOM's next command sergeant major.

Maj. Gen. John DeFreitas, III, revealed that Paul, currently the 66th Military Intelligence Group's command sergeant major, will replace Command Sgt. Maj. Maureen Johnson, who is scheduled to retire June 7.

There will be a dinner honoring Johnson the following evening.

Paul, who will serve as INSCOM's 11th command sergeant major, has been with the 66th MI Group since 2005.

Paul's previous assignments include the 313th MI Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division; National Training Center; Defense Language Institute; 527th MI Battalion, 501st MI Brigade; Developmental Counseling Mobile Training Team at the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy; and the 115th MI Group.



file photo

Paul will be the 11th command sergeant major in INSCOM history.

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NOTES *for the* SOLDIER

See the world

The Defense Attaché System is recruiting only the most qualified NCOs (E-5 through E-8) for joint service staff assignments in over 120 locations worldwide.

NCOs considering attaché duty must be on active duty, qualify for or already possess a top secret security clearance, have a general technical score of 115 or higher, a clerical score of 120 or higher, a typing score of 42 words per minute or higher, and be computer literate with the latest word processing programs.

In addition, Soldiers must test 95 or higher on the Defense Language Aptitude Battery.

For more information, contact Sgt. 1st Class Edgar Vazquez at 202-231-7291.

Soldiers wanted

The Army is looking for 100 seasoned noncommissioned officers to join the ranks of the human intelligence force.

The goal of the HUMINT NCO Special Recruiting Program, which is opened to Soldiers of any military occupational specialty, is to quickly infuse 100 experienced NCOs

and adaptive leaders with HUMINT collection and interrogation training into Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom deployed or deploying units.

NCOs accepted into this special program will receive the following training: MOS 97E10 Course, A2X Course, and EAIT or Source Operations Course. All program participants will be trained in Skill Level 10, 20, 30, and 40 HUMINT tasks. Foreign Language Training is NOT Required.

For more information, contact Chief Warrant Officer 5 Eddie Mallard at 703-428-4655.

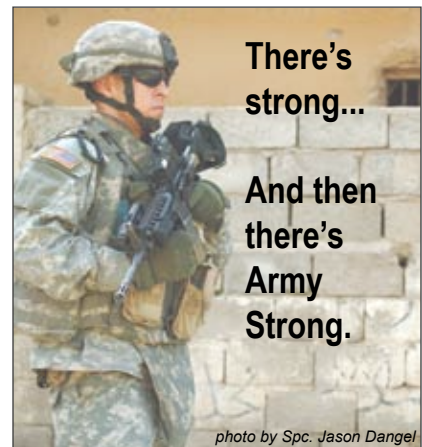
Technology Expo

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command Enterprise Leadership Working Group and Technology Expo is scheduled to take place at INSCOM's headquarters, Nolan Building, Fort Belvoir, Va., May 8-9 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

More than 15 different exhibitors will be location each day to meet with, and all personnel are invited to attend the technology expo.



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INSCOM INSIGHT

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Send articles, photographs, graphics or story ideas to INSCOM Public Affairs at inscompao@mi.army.mil, or to: 8825 Beulah St., Fort Belvoir, VA 22060. For additional information, call (703) 428-4965.

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Commanding General, INSCOM
Command Sgt. Maj.

Maureen Johnson
Command Sergeant Major, INSCOM

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FOCUS ON SAFETY

As the weather warms up, more and more people spend time outside – many of them riding bicycles. But before doing so, individuals should conduct a safety check of their bike and be sure it is ready for the road. A check now can save someone from being stranded on the side of the road down the line.

According to Consumer Product Safety Commission, there are more than 900 bicycle deaths a year. Individuals should ensure that they have the proper safety equipment on their bicycle, including; warning bell, taillight, and headlight. Bicycle stores carry a variety of lights and a trip there to check out the possibilities is worth while. Blinking lights are an excellent choice because they catch the eye of vehicle drivers better than a solid light.

What the rider wears is important both for safety and comfort. They should research how the weather will be that day and dress warm enough in the cold or cool enough in the heat. Dressing in layers that can be removed as the day warms up or added in the evening when it cools off is the best system for comfort. They should also select colors with care, making it easier for vehicle drivers to see them. The use of light colors at night helps but reflective clothing is even better. Many manufacturers now make sports clothing

with reflective strips designed into the pattern.

Safety standard for bike helmets:

Everyone riding a bicycle on a Defense Department installation (military, civilian, contractor, and family member) is required to wear a bicycle helmet.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) voted unanimously to issue a new federal safety standard for bike helmets. The new standard has, for the first time, provided one uniform mandatory safety standard that all bike helmets must meet. About 60 percent of bicycle-related fatalities involve a head injury. In addition, more than 500,000 people are treated annually in U.S. hospital emergency rooms for bicycle-relat-

ed injuries. Research indicates that a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by up to 85 percent.

As of February 1999, all bike helmets manufactured or imported for sale in the United States must meet the federal safety standard set by CPSC. The standard ensures that bike helmets will adequately protect the head and that chinstraps will be strong enough to prevent the helmet from coming off in a crash, collision or fall.

The standard also requires that helmets intended for children up to age five cover more of the head to provide added protection to the more fragile areas of a young child's skull. Parents should ensure they purchase the correct helmet, no hand-me-downs from older riders to children 5 and under.



photo by Kimberly Williams

A quick safety check can go along way towards keeping Soldiers safe.

WOLF TRACKS

by J.D. Leipold
ARNEWS

WASHINGTON (Army News Service) - Changes to the Army's operations security regulation address accountability, new technology and the inclusion of all Army personnel in OPSEC practices.

The revised Army Regulation 530-1, "Operations Security," provides updated definitions; aligns the Army's policies, terms and doctrine with the Defense Department; and brings Army Contractors into the fold while addressing the role Army Family Members have in OPSEC.

"The change includes Army Civilians and Contractors, who are not subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice," said Maj. Ray Ceralde, the Army OPSEC program manager and author of the revision. "The reason we included Contractors in the regulation is they're more involved in operations today than ever before. If you have all your Soldiers and DA Civilians practicing OPSEC and your Contractors - who are an integral part of your operations - aren't ... well, you



photo by Sgt. 1st Class Rick Emert

Soldiers, civilians and contractors must be aware of OPSEC concerns.

have a gaping hole in security that could affect everyone's lives."

Ceralde said OPSEC is a "total Army concept" and includes Families and friends though he acknowledged they aren't subject to a commander's orders.

"We felt it necessary to actively encourage those demographics," he said. "Much of the practice of OPSEC will be conveyed from the commander down to the Soldier who we hope will pass on the importance that what a Family Member or friend puts up on the Web can unwittingly be used against us."

Regulation changes also address how technology, specifically the Internet, has changed the face of OPSEC

since the last major revision to the regulations in 1995. A 2005 revision addressed new technology, but the new revision addresses technological concerns not covered in the 2005 revision.

"The Internet, personal Web sites, blogs - those are examples of where our adversaries are looking for open-source information about us," said Ceralde. "Open-source information isn't classified and may look like nothing more than innocuous bits of information, a piece here, a piece there, like pieces of a puzzle. But when you put enough of the pieces together you begin to realize the bigger picture and that something could be going on."

Highlight History

Travis Trophy

INSCOM History Office

Since the early 1980s, during the first week of May, the Director of National Security Agency has presented the Travis Trophy for cryptologic excellence.

Until 2001, the director awarded the trophy to the cryptologic agency at a fixed station that had made the most outstanding contribution to the cryptologic community over the previous year. This contribution could be for operational success, scientific achievement, or management improvement.

In 2001, Gen. Michael Hayden, then the NSA director, widened the scope of the award beyond fixed sites and included any single cryptologic organization or unit. Over the years, thirteen U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command organizations have won the award.

Ironically, the trophy began as a team athletic award. In 1945, Sir Edward Travis, director of the British signal intelligence agency, the Government Communications Headquarters, established the award for sports competition between the U.S. Army Security Agency and its Naval counterpart. Over the next five years, the two American intelligence agencies vied for the



file photo

Travis Trophy on the softball field, tennis court, basketball court, and bowling alley.

In 1964, the award became active again. After seeing an old Travis Trophy in an Army Security Agency trophy case, Lt. Gen. Gordon Blake, the NSA director, requested GCHQ permission to reactivate the award and present it to the service cryptologic agency that had made the most significant contribution to the national cryptologic effort.

Since INSCOM's establishment, its units have captured the Travis Trophy 13 times:

1977	470th Military Intelligence Group, Fort Amador, Canal Zone
1980	U.S. Army Field Station Misawa, Japan
1981	U.S. Army Field Station Berlin, Germany
1985	U.S. Army Field Station Berlin, Germany
1988	701st Military Intelligence Brigade, Augsburg, Germany
1989	U.S. Army Field Station Berlin, Germany
1991	701st Military Intelligence Brigade, Augsburg, Germany
1992	703rd Military Intelligence Brigade, Kunia, Hawaii
1995	U.S. Army Field Station Bad Aibling, Germany
1997	Fort Gordon Regional SIGINT Operations Center, Georgia
1998	U.S. Army Bad Aibling Station, Germany
2002	Fort Gordon Regional SIGINT Operations Center, Georgia
2003	Gordon Regional Security Operations Center, Georgia



photo by Staff Sgt. Christina M. O'Connell

Gen. George W. Casey Jr. (far right) takes over for Gen. Peter J. Schoomaker (left) as the Army's chief of staff.

Army gets new chief

FORT MYER, Va., (Army News Service)
- Gen. George W. Casey Jr. became the 36th chief of staff of the Army, assuming the position from Gen. Peter J. Schoomaker, April 10.

Casey was the first commander of the Multi-National Force-Iraq, a coalition of more than 30 countries, until February. He had served as Schoomaker's vice chief of staff before deploying to Iraq in 2003 to assume command of the coalition.

Guest speakers at the ceremony included Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates and Acting Secretary of the Army Pete Geren, both of whom praised Schoomaker for his accomplishments and the positive changes he made to the Army after being called from retirement in 2003 to assume the top uniformed Army position.

Geren, who hosted the ceremony, called

Schoomaker a great teacher and Soldier, and honored him for nearly four decades of active service characterized by sacrifice, courage and devotion to duty.

"It's been a privilege to work alongside this extraordinary leader, this great teacher, a man who has given so much for his country and the Army he loves," Geren said. "Pete Schoomaker is a patriot, a man who has always put the country first and always answered the call to duty."

Gates also expressed his gratitude to Schoomaker, thanking him for his vision and leadership.

"Challenging times require extraordinary vision and leadership, and Pete has shown both those qualities," Gates said. "He has entirely changed the manner in which our Army is trained, deployed and organized."

Combat patch policy changed

WASHINGTON (Army News Service) - The Army has changed its policy on the wear of combat patches as a result of the way Soldiers and their units now deploy.

Since 1945 the intent behind the wear of the combat patch, known as the "shoulder sleeve insignia-former wartime service," was to recognize Soldiers' participation in combat operations. However, this only applied to Soldiers who were serving with such large echelon deployed units as separate brigades, divisions, corps, Army commands or higher.

"Soldiers deploy differently now, at smaller echelon levels such as companies, battalions, combat brigade teams and as

individual augmentees in support of larger echelon units," said Sgt. Maj. Katrina Easley, branch chief for uniform policy at Army G-1. "At those levels they weren't authorized to wear their unit patch as a combat patch."

Once Soldiers report to their first units, they wear their command's patch on their left sleeves. When deployed to a designated combat zone, Soldiers may also wear the company-level or higher patch that they serve with on their right sleeves.

In the past, confusion resulted over which combat patch should be worn by Soldiers who were cross-leveled, assigned, attached or serving as

augmentees to deployed units. This also affected Soldiers under temporary duty orders in a combat zone.

The new guidance states that when echelons below company level deploy, Soldiers in those units may now wear the combat patch of the lowest echelon command they deploy with, as long as it's at company level or higher.

The new implementing instructions to Army Regulation 670-1 became effective March 28 and are not retroactive.

As before, Soldiers who have earned multiple combat patches may choose which patch to wear. Soldiers may also elect not to wear a combat patch.



photo by Spc. Davis Pridgen

Because of the way Soldiers and their units deploy, the Army has changed the combat patch policy.